

Literacy Teaching Methodology in Primary Grades and "Alifbe" Textbook

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ABSTRACT

In this article, literacy teaching, its goals and tasks, literacy teaching methods, the type of speech activity of reading and writing, the sound structure and graphics of the Uzbek language, the importance of specific features of teaching reading and writing opinions are expressed. Some problems in the alphabet textbook and notebook.

INTRODUCTION. Today, one of the most important tasks for our country is to train talented and talented young people and raise them to become highly qualified personnel who meet the requirements of world standards. Because the main factor that ensures the development of every country, its socio-economic development and future is its intellectual potential.

THE MAIN PART. The lesson is the main form of education. It starts with elementary reading and writing at school. Based on the "Alphabet", students are taught to read and write in a short period of time, then the reading and writing skills are improved and gradually turned into a skill.

It is known that in the period of literacy education, students' knowledge is determined depending on all the situations in the course of the lesson. Reading and writing skills are speaking skills. Reading and writing skills are also related to other types of speech activity. In writing, the student performs the complex mental activity of turning sounds into letters, and in reading, letters into sounds. Assuming that this activity occurs continuously, reading and writing are carried out in parallel. The development of connected speech is also integrally connected to reading and writing lessons, the reading lesson prepares students for the writing lesson, and the writing lesson serves as a continuation of the previous reading lesson.

The main types of literacy training exercises: sound, syllable, word, articulation.

The basis of teaching literacy: making words from letters, constantly determining the relationship between sounds and letters, creating the basis of literate writing.

In the process of teaching literacy, the teacher should take into account the phonetic features of the Uzbek language when informing students about sounds.

Literacy is taught using the analytical-synthetic sound method. The word is divided into syllables, the required studied sound is separated from the syllable, analyzed, and synthesized with the studied letter.

Current Uzbek vowel system: a, o, u, o', e, i. In teaching literacy, the introduction of sounds and letters begins with vowels.

The letter E is written at the beginning of words and syllables in the place of a middle wide non-labial vowel and after a consonant:

In literacy education, the e that comes at the beginning of the word is taught first, and then the e that comes after the consonant.

The letter o represents the lower wide, lipped o sound in Uzbek and Turkic words.

The Uzbek language has 24 consonants. 3 of them are letter combinations. 24 consonant sounds are defined by 23 consonant letters. The teaching of consonants is also based on certain rules and requirements.

The alphabet period begins with the teaching of sonorous (voiced) sounds. But the sonorous consonant ng is taught after introducing the vowel letter n and g. Given the difficulty in learning letter combinations, they are taught at the end of the alphabet period.

The letter J represents two sounds, taking into account that, separate classes are allocated to it. In the process of literacy training, the use of 4 types of letters (printed, written, capital and small) is taught.

Teaching students to read is carried out on the basis of syllables. In order to learn to read in syllables, it is important to divide the word into syllables, to identify the sound that forms a syllable, and to teach the difference between open and closed syllables.

In general, in the process of teaching literacy, the system of analytical-synthetic work ensures the active thinking of the child. Only the method of analytical-synthetic works ensures the independence of students' knowledge, develops observation and intelligence in children. Every student who steps into school should know the ratio, height, slope of one or another letter, the rules of holding a pen and sitting properly. The knowledge and skills acquired during this period should remain a permanent rule for students. For example, writing beautifully on the blackboard so that all students can see it is one of the factors that ensure the success of perception. In each reading and writing lesson, in addition to the texts from the "Alifbe", samples from the works of favorite children's poets and writers such as A. Obidjon, P. Momin, E. Vahidov are used. Thus, reading, reading outside the classroom (Kitobim-oftobim), and listening to the read text are connected. Literacy classes have occasional breaks. This process is carried out systematically. The lesson system refers to the theoretical and practical distribution of learning time to topics, the logic and perspective of the lessons, the types of lessons that are connected to each other, and the consistency in which the main methodological tools used by the teacher and students are diverse. .

It is necessary to create a system of independent work in schools, giving special importance to independent work of students. For example, various analytical and synthetic works with the help of letterbox or abacus, preparing for a conversation or story based on a picture, reading aloud or preparing for telling a story, using technical tools and teaching, organizing and conducting

lessons. It requires great skill and diligence from the teacher. The "Alifbe" textbook, which is used in the process of literacy training, ensures the correct formation of students' oral and written speech. This textbook is considered the main guide of the student in the period of literacy training and should meet the following requirements:

1. The appearance of the "Alifbe" textbook should be beautiful and attract children's attention.
2. "Alifbe" - using the principle of quick and frequent use of letters.
3. "Alifbe" material should help children to develop conscious, correct, fluent reading and writing skills.
4. Texts and pictures given for reading should be suitable for children's level.
5. The size of "Alifbe" should correspond to the time allocated for teaching literacy.
6. In the process of passing letters, each letter should be given a poem
7. At the beginning of the "Alifbe" book, the symbols of our country: our national anthem. A brief description of the flag and coat of arms should be provided with pictures.

The teacher, in the first place, should know the content of the alphabet well and organize the pedagogical process using its materials correctly. Only then will the teacher have a creative approach to the book, use it based on methodological requirements and his pedagogical experience. In the course of conducting reading classes, it is envisaged to work on texts and books in order to grow and develop speech activity of students.

1st grade students learn to read the text correctly and syllabically. In order to improve the speech of 6-7-year-old children, it is necessary to pay special attention to correcting the shortcomings of their speech not only in reading lessons, but also in extracurricular classes in all subjects and in the course of extracurricular and extracurricular activities. In the reading class, it is necessary to develop and improve the skills of correct, fast reading, conscious, expressive reading.

Areas that need to be corrected in the "Alifbe" textbook:

1. Ng - in the process of passing the letter combination. Among the words given for reading is the word "si-ngil". But the letter S is followed by the letter ng.
2. The "Alifbe" book does not show the writing of the Ng form of the word combination ng. However, in the notebook, the letter combination ng is given to write the form Ng.

CONCLUSION. Educating the current young generation requires great responsibility from us young pedagogues. As Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich noted: "We have a great history that is worthy of envy. We have great ancestors that are worthy of envy. We have immeasurable riches that are worthy of envy. And I believe that if God wills, we will definitely have an enviable future."

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